The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,651—New Series. BOMBAY—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free to India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATIONS COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILD DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHANDA, 2,021 Tons, on SATURDAY, 25th Oct., 1879, at 3 p. m., calling at Bhaunagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cananore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgiri Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on MONDAY, 27th October, 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, on THURSDAY, 30th October, 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, GWADUR, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,272 Tons, on MONDAY, 17th November, 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. GOA, 1,906 Tons.

Saloon passage	Rs. 500
Second Class passage	„ 335

The GOA is due in London about 26th December. Transfer at Aden made by Company. The Goa carries a Surgeon.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,272 Tons, on MONDAY, 17th November, 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th October 1879. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 8th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of *each Month*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 210	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	250	175	60	
Port Said	280	195	90	
Messina	400	240	140	
Naples	400	240	140	
Leghorn	500	240	140	
Genoa	500	240	140	
Marseilles	520	250	145	

Including Wine.

Children under 2 years, free of charge: Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st November, 1879.
ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st December, 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th December, 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa, can now be booked through rates.

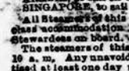
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, September, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. SPEKE HALL, CAPT. BRAND,
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.



THIS STEAMER will sail positively on TUESDAY, the 28th instant. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck.

For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th October 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND LIVERPOOL.

THE new Steamer BRITANNIA, 3,000 Tons, Captain ROBERT HUTCHISON, will sail from BOMBAY for GENOA and LIVERPOOL, on SATURDAY, the 22nd November.

This steamer has been specially built for the Indian trade, and her Saloon and Cabins are all on Deck.

Passage Money to Genoa	Rs. 400
Do. Liverpool	„ 500

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th October 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons, 300 H.P.,
CAPTAIN R. COLLIN.

THIS STEAMER will be despatched on or about the 10th November.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
13th October, 1879. Agents.

N.B.—To be followed by the CITY OF BALTIMORE (S.S.) about the 30th November.

H. E. BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamer SCINDIA, for JEDDAH, via Kurrachee, &c., is intended to sail at noon on SATURDAY, 25th current. Passengers should be on board before 10 a. m. on Saturday.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

CASSIPORE SUGAR.

CONTINUAL supplies of these PURE SUGARS in *patent waterproof bags* are kept at the Godowns of the undersigned. Present rates are as follows:—

1st White Finest Crystals..	10 lb. Bag,	Rs. 2-2	per Bag.
„	„ 40 „	„ 8-4	„
„	„ 80 „	„ 16-0	„
2nd White Small „	„ 10 „	„ 2-0	„
Grainy Yellow	„ 10 „	„ 1-10	„
Ditto	„ 40 „	„ 6-2	„
Ditto	„ 80 „	„ 12-2	„

Samples may be seen at the Office.

No order executed unless accompanied by Cash.

MIRZA ABDUL HOSAIN,
Agent for the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay 28 Apollo Street.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
— ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	27th Oct.
(e) KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	3rd Nov.
— SURAT	3141	330	W. E. Brooke	10th do.
(s)+ ANCONA	3081	600	E. G. Stead	17th do.
— BANGALORE	2342	450	C. Fraser	24th do.
(s) GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	1st Dec.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 22nd October 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

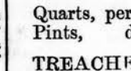
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
THIBET	3503	600	J. H. Torbock	28th Oct.
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	11th Nov.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4022	700	R. Methven	25th do.
PESHAWUR	3721	600	C. A. White	9th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 22nd October 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2261	450	W. W. Fentiman	7th Nov.
SIAM	3014	600	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	2nd Jan. 1880

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 22nd October 1879. Acting Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished, richly carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, porcelain ware, at Girgaum back-road, near Old Police Office.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 25th inst., Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, sale commencing at 1 p.m., at abovementioned place, the whole valuable and handsome furniture, &c., &c., the property of Simmondj, Esq., changing his residence, the same comprising rich glassware, superior earthenware, and best plated wares, spoons and forks, reading lamps, &c., &c., and handsomely carved French polished blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as a dining table, sideboard, drawingroom, blackwood circular table, camp, sofa, and dressing tables, sofa couches, drawing-room, easy low and Madras pattern arm chairs, sideboard, teapoys, toilet stands, Lady's writing table, four post bedsteads, clothes presses, dressing glasses, flower vases, towel horses, baths, dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils, &c., &c.

No catalogues, and the property on is view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished, richly carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, porcelain ware, at Bandora, near Station

TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 26th inst., Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, sale commencing at 1 p.m., at abovementioned place, the whole valuable and handsome furniture, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman, the same comprising rich glassware, superior earthenware, and best plated wares, spoons and forks, reading lamps, &c., &c., and handsomely carved French polished blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as a dining table, sideboard, drawing-room blackwood circular table, camp, sofa, and dressing tables, sofa couches, drawing room, easy low and Madras pattern arm chairs, sideboard, teapoys, toilet stands, Lady's writing table, four post bedsteads, clothes presses, dressing glasses, flower vases, towel horses, baths, dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils, &c., &c.

No catalogues, and the property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISHNAJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their room at 1 p.m.

2 cases superior glassware.
5 cases damaged white ground prints.
1 double door iron safe 40 by 32.
1 double door iron safe 36 by 30.
1 ice machine, by Rose & Co.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF BREWER'S LAMPS, &c.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Meadow Street, Fort, by order of the Official Assignee, High Court, and in Re W. J. Brewer, an insolvent.

Few Brewer's patent Hyperion Reflector Lamps of sort, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 25th October 1879.

NOTICES.

COOPER.

FROM the celebrated COOPER COMPANY, London.

Pints, per dozen, Cash.....Rs. 3-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

SPARKLING BURGUNDY.

THE Undersigned solicit special attention to this delicious Wine.

The Consignment now on sale is full-bodied, rich in flavour, of exquisite bouquet, and well suited for invalids.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
Quarts, per dozen	38	0
Pints, do.	21	0

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MEIFFRE BROTHERS' CASH BAZAAR.

ENLARGEMENT OF PREMISES.

LARGE SHIPMENTS of every class and description of GOODS will arrive within the next few days.

Note address—

ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
CRAWFORD MARKET,
BOMBAY.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,

CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood, Teakwood, Ebonywood, and Gold Gilt Furniture, for Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room, Bed-room, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

BEDSTEAD.

Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds of all sizes, Brass Canopies. Children's Cots and Cradles; Bath Tubs, Wooden and Zinc; Heat Bath Tubs; Portable Bath Tubs with covers, lock and key; Foot Tubs and Cans; Tin Boxes of sizes; Bird Cages of all descriptions.

PERAMBULATORS.

Of one, two, and four seats; best Pictures on canvas in elegant gilt frames; Toilet Glasses in Blackwood, Mahogany, and Ebonywood; Rocking Horses of all sizes.

LAMPS.

Carriage and Buggy Lamps; Carriages and Buggy Whips, Police Hand Lanterns; Round Hanging Globes, plain or flowered with gold gilt, &c. Argand Hanging Lamps, by Tucker, from one to twelve lights; Chandeliers from four to eighteen lights.

CROCKERY.

Dinner Sets, white and gold, Breakfast Sets; Washhand Jug and Basin Sets; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumblers, wine and Beer Jugs, &c.

FURNITURE.

Cretonnes, Chintzes, Reps, Damasks, Velvets Gimps, Fringes Cord, &c., of every colour and description; Carpets in Piles, Borders, and in pieces of sizes; Air Pillows and Mattrasses; Feather Pillows; Mattrasses (Cotton, Coir, or Horse-hair, made to sizes, Railway Rugs; Table Covers; Portmanteaux) Overland Chairs, &c.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE further begs to state that he will be glad to receive orders for making Furniture of *every* and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. also undertake to repair, re-line, and polish (French or wax and oil), carefully all sorts of furniture, &c., either at the residence of customers, or in his establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and his having supplied from his establishment Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to a great number of European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to H. H. the Holkar of Indore, the Maharaja of Jeypore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattywar, and many other Native Chiefs, induces him to hope for a continuance of public support.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 24th and 25th instant, on account of the DASSARA HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. D. CAIRNS, pro Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, & China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
LEO DAURE, pro Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager,
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 10th October 1879.

KATHIAWAR STATE RAILWAYS.

TENDERS are INVITED for CONVEYANCE from BOMBAY to BHOWNUGGER, in COUNTRY or other CRAFT, of about 26,000 Tons, consisting of Permanent Way Materials, Locomotives, Machinery and other Stores, which will have to be taken from alongside vessels in harbour, and from the Port Trust Bunders.

Undersigned will receive Tenders up to Noon of the 31st October, 1879, and he will afford such information as may be desired on application at his Office, No. 1, Hornby Row. He may not accept the lowest or any Tender.

THOS. WOOD,
Port Storekeeper for State Railways.

Bombay, 25th October 1879.

TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES—TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE Undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also telegraph payments at current rates of Exchange, to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport, as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at the cost of one word. Their Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee charged. Secrecy guaranteed.

A pad forms *suppositious* telegram will be sent to any address to illustrate and explain the system, and to show the great saving made by sending messages through this Agency.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & CO.'S ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCY,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay, and 27, Leadenhall Street, London, E. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 33.)
INDIA—WEST COAST,
CALICUT.

BUOYS MARKING LIMITS OF FOUL GROUND.

THE Port Officer, Madras, notifies that two Black Buoys have been laid down in Calicut Roadstead to mark the limits of foul ground.

Vessels must anchor in such a position that they will not swing inshore of these Buoys at any time.

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 16th October 1879.

This Notice affects the following:—

British Admiralty Charts, Nos., 64,747,2737, & 627.
British Admiralty Charts, West Coast of Hindostan Pilot page 84.
Indian Marine Survey Chart No. 15 a.
Indian Marine Survey Chart, Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I., page 402.

If this Notice is received on boarding the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

Publications of the Marine Survey Department may be purchased at the Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

By Order of H. E. the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government of Bombay,
Marine Department.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held on TUESDAY, the 4th day of November, proximo, at 3 p. m., at the Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, to confirm the following Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 20th October, instant:—

1. That the Agreement, dated the second day of October, 1879, made between the Official Liquidators of the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, of the first part, the Directors of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited, of the second part, and Manockjee Nowrojee Petit, Esq., of the third part, being an agreement for the purchase by the Company of the lands, buildings, machinery, fixtures and stores, and stock-in-trade in course of manufacture or otherwise belonging to the said New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be and the same is hereby approved, sanctioned, and confirmed; and that the Directors are requested to take the necessary steps for carrying the purchase into effect.

2. That the Directors be and they are hereby authorised and empowered to increase the capital of the Company by the sum of Rs. 13,50,0 0 by the issue of new shares of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500 each, which shares shall in the first place be offered to the shareholders in the following manner, namely, for every two shares held by a shareholder, he shall be offered one new share of Rs. 1,000, and if he hold an uneven number of shares he shall be offered in addition one share of Rs. 500. Any shareholder holding only one share shall be offered one share of Rs.500. That upon any shareholder becoming possessed of two or more of the said shares of Rs. 500 each, he shall forthwith apply to the Directors to have every two of them consolidated into one share of Rs. 1,000. That no vote shall be recorded in respect of any share of Rs. 500.

3. That any of the said new shares which may remain unallotted at the expiration of one calendar month from the time when they were first offered to the shareholders may be taken over by the Directors and sold by them from time to time at a premium or a discount as they may think fit.

4. That in addition to the powers of borrowing money conferred upon the Directors by Clause (B) of the 75th Article of Association, the Directors be and they are hereby authorised to borrow the sum of rupees three lakhs.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited.
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st October 1879.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED.

NOW READY.

LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR
1880.

CANNON FARRAR'S NEW WORK,
THE LIFE AND WORK OF ST. PAUL.
2 Vols., Price Rs. 15.

GOODEVE'S
HINTS FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND MEDICAL TREATMENT
OF
CHILDREN IN INDIA.
Seventh Edition, Enlarged.
Entirely Re-written in accordance with the most recent Medical Experience.
BY
DR. E. A. BIRCH.
Rs. 7; post free, Rs. 7-8.

NEW BOOKS,
JUST RECEIVED.

	Rs.	a.
Travel, War and Shipwreck, by Capt. C. Gilmore (Ubique)	5	12
Sporting Sketches at Home and Abroad, by Bagatelle	1	8
Boys' Own Annual. The first volume of the Boys' own Paper (Fully Illustrated)	3	12
Barclay, or the Children of Scarsbrook Farm, by E. C. Phillips	1	8
Guizot's History of France from the earliest times to the outbreak of the Revolution, edited by G. Masson	6	12
Academy Notes 1875-79 by H. Blackburn	3	12
Jules Verne's Exploration of the World. "Celebrated Travels and Travellers," over 100 illustrations	7	12
Tales of Old Thule, Collected and Illustrated by J. Moyr Smith	3	12
Seeing and Thinking, by the late Prof. W. K. Clifford (New Volume of the Nature Series)	2	4
Geo. Eliot's Impressions of Theophrastus Such (*fourth edition*)	6	12
Society Small Talk; or What to Say and When to Say It; by a Member of the Aristocracy	1	8
Malleson's History of the Indian Mutiny. Vol 2	12	8
Murray's Handbook of the Madras Presidency (*second edition*)	9	8
Reid's Practical Treatise on Natural and Artificial Concretes, (*new edition*)	9	8
A Ride in Egypt from Sinai to Luxor in 1879, by W. J. Loftie	6	12
Joan the Maid, a Story of the 15th Century, by the Author of Chronicles of the Schonberg Cotta Family	4	4
Abraham Lincoln, by C. G. Leland (*New Volume of the* New Plutarch)	1	8
The Rulers of Baroda, cloth	2	0
„ „ „ Half bound	2	8
New Volume of Little Wide Awake, 400 illustrations, handsomely bound	3	4
New Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, 2 parts	3	0
Davidson's Concise Precedents in Conveyancing, 8th *edition*	11	4
Seaborne's Law of Vendors and Purchasers of Real Property, *second edition*	6	12
Spon's Encyclopædia of Industrial Arts, Manufactures and Commercial Products, edited by G. G. André (Division I)	8	8
Wintering in the Riviera, by W. Miller, *with notes of Travel in Italy and France*	7	12
Cavanagh's Law of Money Securities	13	4
Shakespeare Key, by C. and M. Cowden Clarke (*A Companion to the Concordance*)	13	4
A Pilgrimage to Mecca and Medinah, by R. F. Burton (*Third and Cheaper Edition*)	3	12
Globe Encyclopædia (The) of Useful Information, edited by John M. Ross, LL.D., 6 vols	47	0
Model Locomotive Engineer, Fireman, and Engine-Boy by M. Reynolds, author of "Locomotive-Engine Driving"	3	0
Midnight Marches through Persia; by H. Ballantine	7	0
Smiles' Life of Geo. Moore, Merchant and Philanthropist, *cheap edition*	3	12
Beames' Comparative Grammar of the Modern Aryan Languages of India, vol. 3, Verb	10	0
Baker's Laws Relating to Quarantine	7	12
Miracle Play of Hasan and Husain, by Col. Sir L. Pelly, 2 vols	20	0
The Jataka, edited by V. Fausboll, vol. 2	17	8
Smith's Dictionary of Christian Antiquities, parts 1 to 5 ..... *each*	3	4
Duff's (Alex.) Life, by G. Smith, Vol. 1	7	8
Wilson's Naval Hygiene, new edition	6	12

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 24, 1879.

THE local markets being closed for the Dussera holidays, we have only to-day to notice the telegraphic advices from home.

Consols in London yesterday recovered from 97¼ to 97⅜; French Rentes were unchanged at 117½; Enfaced Rupee Paper at 78⅛ for Fours and 85 for Fours-and-a-half.

The Bank of England return for the week shows a material reduction in strength; Bullion being less by £1,100,000 and the Reserve by £900,000, while Discounts are greater by £100,000. The relative position of the Bank, however, is not so much worse as might have been expected, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having only declined from 50 to 49⅛; showing that the withdrawals have been mainly from deposits. Since the return was made up, a further withdrawal of £125,000 has taken place for Germany, but notwithstanding this there is no advice of any advance in rates of discount. The Bank of France, however, have advanced their rate from 2 to 3 per cent.

Reuter quotes Bar Silver in London at 52 9-16d., an advance of 1-16d. Shipments are advised by yesterday's P. and O. steamer from Southampton of £170,000 for this port.

Coffee continues to advance rapidly; a further rise of 3s. 6d. per cwt. being quoted in M. P. Ceylon and 2s. in G. O. Native, while Reuter calls Mysore unquotable. Cocoanut Oil is unchanged, as also are Seeds and Wheat. Copper is again higher, Tile by £1. Braziers by £1-10 per ton.

PIECE GOODS in Manchester continue firm, and Cotton in Liverpool yesterday again closed strong, Surats firm, the day's sales being estimated at 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats. Spot prices, as quoted by Reuter, show an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in Mid. Orleans and Good Omra, which now stand at 7d. and 5 11-16d. per lb. respectively. The rise in New York goes on notwithstanding the heavy receipts, ready Mid. Uplands having advanced from 11¼ to ⅛, and January shipment from 11 to 11·15 cents. per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Thursday's Receipts	35,000	33,000	22,000
Six days' do.	171,000	128,300	128,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	933,600	806,300	526,000

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE JAMES EDWARDS, 1,080 tons, Captain J T. Ellis, will sail to-day for Elephant Point, in ballast.

THE BRIG AMEADS, 107 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mozambique (2nd Sept.) with a general cargo.

THE SHIP RUFUS E. WOOD, 1,477 tons, Captain Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, with a cargo of 2,109 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. VINGOORLA, 315 tons, Captain J. W. Stuart, arrived in harbour on the 23rd inst., from Kathiawar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut. Chute, Lieut. Broome, Rev. Mr. T. Dolliny, Apoth. Clawe, Surg. Major Grant, Mr. Hart, Mr. G Herridge, Mr. Gungaram, 116 European troops, and 290 deck. The same Co.'s s. s. Sindia, 2,040 tons, Captain J. Stone, sailed yesterday for Jeddah, via Kurrachee and Aden, with a general cargo and 318 pilgrims.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
23	Vingoria (s).....	Stuart	Kurrachee. Oct 20.
24	H M S Jumna.....	Parsons.....	Portsmouth, Sept 25.
	Amiade	Smith	Mozambique, Sept 2.
	Rufus E Wood	Smith	Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
24	Sindia(s)	Stone.....	Jeddah.

The barque James Edwards, Ellis, Elephant Point, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—Steamer Vingoria, to K Coast and Kurrachee. Steamer Columbia, to Jeddah.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Zambesi s—6 bales hides, Sullaman Noor Mahamed; 44 bale cotton waste, Jewraz Velijee.

Brankome Hall s—5,601 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

Speke Hall s—40 cwts wheat, Dewoon Naojee; 375 cwts myrabollams, Muthoordass Vullubdas; 1,320 cwts myrabollams, Khan bin Narranjee; 85 bales wool, Vasonjee Narranjee; 5 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedas; 40 bales wool, Lilladhur Topan; 28 bales wool, Govindjee Tallackchund; 25 bales wool and 145 bales cotton waste, Govindam Vullubdass; 400 cwts wheat and 427 cwts coir yarn, Shamjee Narranjee; 31 bales hides, Khan Mahamed Nensey; 615 cwts wheat, Mameshoy Canjee, 1600 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra s—100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 1,500 cwts gingellyseed, Nusserwanjee Manackjee and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Zambesi s—100 bales cotton. Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Zambesi s—42 cwts pepper, 31 cwts ginger, and 31 cwts coffee Hajee Ally Bebaney.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—200 cwts onions, Cabba Amersee; 8 cases fishmaws and 438 bales cotton, Jairashoy Peorbhoy; 215 bales cotton, Moorarbhoy Vrubhoocun; 32 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 17 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebrahim; 81 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 16 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed; 60 chests opium, Jairashoy Peorbhoy; 20 chests opium, Buxiram Koonjlall; 12 cases shaskins, Allana Munjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thibet s—207 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 20 chests opium, Buxiram Koojlal.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 23rd October 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·855
Temperature of the Air	82·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·9
Dew Point	70·3
Relative humidity of Air	·672
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 1)	1·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 2 p.m.).....	87·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·9
General Direction of Wind .....N, NE, ENE, NW, NNE, NE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	257

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 24th October, 1879.

1 The undermentioned having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to E Company, viz:—

No 1012 Vol M Sargon.
No 1013 Vol S Canalo.

2 No 995 Vol H Stead is granted one month's leave of absence from this date.

By Order,
F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.
Full Moon ..... 30th, 7h. 0. 8 m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Oct.					
Sat 25	.....	5 59	5 33	{ 7 55 m { 8 38 a	1 25 m 2 27 a
Sun. 26	20th Sunday after Trinity.	5 59	5 29	{ 8 50 m { 9 29 a	2 36 m 3 14 a
Mon. 27	.....	6 0	5 28	{ 9 39 m { 10 9 a	3 27 m 3 47 a
Tues. 28	English Mail expected.	6 0	5 28	{ 10 5 m { 10 47 a	4 19 m 4 20 a
Wed. 29	.....	6 0	5 27	{ 10 37 m { 11 21 a	4 48 m 4 51 a
Th. 30	.....	6 1	5 27	{ 11 7 m { 11 52 a	5 22 m 5 21 a
Fri. 31	.....	6 1	5 26	{ 11 37 m { ,,	5 54 m 5 51 a

MR. A. MENIST, OCULIST'S OPTICIAN, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, will RESUME his PROFESSIONAL VISIT to BOMBAY, on or about the 22nd of October. Notice of which will previously be announced.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WADDINGTON—October 18th, at Dolgaum, the wife of George Waddington, Esq., C. S., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

HARKNESS—October 16th, at Monuffernuggur, Frank Harkness, Esq., C. S., Officiating Collector of Monuffernuggur, aged 37 years.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1879.

THE news from the front continues to be disquieting. A short time since while reviewing the action of the Ghilzai tribe during the campaign of 1840-42, we showed that, notwithstanding frequent and persistent defeats, the Ghilzais to the last were our most formidable foes—indeed they were the only foes that offered us any serious resistance at all. They would appear now to be pursuing the same tactics they adopted then, and undeterred by their recent failures to make any impression upon our positions at the Shuturgurdan and Ali Kheyl, they are reported to be gathering everywhere from the Kurrum to Jugdullnck. The news that the Bala Hissar is to be completely destroyed is most satisfactory. It is becoming evident that if we are to dominate Afghanistan, we must be prepared to abandon Kabul as our central position, and that being so, it is better that we should make up our minds to ruin the place and to reduce its importance as much as possible. Communication between India and Kabul must always be difficult and precarious, beset as the line is by numerous hostile tribes. It will be far better if in the spring we shall remove to Kandahar and Ghazni, building our railway to the former point. From thence, and with the aid of the railway, Afghanistan will lie at our mercy, and our communications will be rapid and safe. To-day's telegram states that the Kabulis were found plundering the arsenal and seizing hold of all the ammunition they could lay their hands upon, betokening, it is thought, that arms lie hidden in the city for future use. We think there can be no doubt that an attempt will be made during the winter to repeat the events of 1842. The mutineers will probably return, and aided by the Ghilzai hordes and Kabulis, will assay a series of attack on our small army, which no doubt will be prepared for them. It would be idle to deny that the position day by day is assuming a more serious aspect.

WE would draw the attention of the public to the rules and regulations for the guidance of press correspondents with Indian armies in the field published elsewhere. By these the foolish men at Simla propose to hold in check all independent chronicling of the doings of their *protéges* when on service. Press correspondents henceforth are to be watched, hedged in, and treated, not as Englishmen having an equal interest in the success of an English army, but as enemies who are to be looked upon with suspicion. Without denying the right of Government to fix some kind of rules and regulations regarding the position of press correspondents on service, we would still point out that hitherto in the Crimea, the Red River expedition, Ashantee, Cyprus, the Cape, and elsewhere, the representatives of the press have had no difficulty in getting on satisfactorily with the military authorities, and in doing their duty to the public as well as to the army without any such regulations being necessary, press correspondent have hitherto been treated on service as countrymen that might be trusted. But now they, unfortunately for themselves, come in contact with that Simla brood which seems to stick at nothing—not even at deliberate deceit—in the greedy rush for honours and rewards. Have press correspondents hitherto written to the public anything that was not true regarding the operations of the forces they have accompanied or have they not? There is no case on record to show that anything has been deliberately published, which was false; then why these rules? Have they been drawn up with the view of preventing truths or untruths from getting abroad? These are questions that carry their own answers. Staff and head-quarter officers with more gold lace than brains, more swagger than sense, forget one thing, that the army does not belong to them, but to the British nation whose paid servants they are; and that nation, when the pinch comes, may be depended upon to obtain its information regarding the doings of its armies in its own way, and not as K. C. B. expectants might wish. Take, for example, rule No. 10 of the new press regulations. Not only telegrams, but all communications, including letters, must be subjected to censorship, thus enabling the general who may be in command to blow his own trumpet most effectually; and the reason for this measure is given in the following impertinent terms:—"Should the military censor deem the intelligence to be dangerous to the good of the army he may stop it." The question, of course, is not what is good for the army, but what is writings of press correspondents have been much criticised during the war just concluded at the Cape. Doubtless some of these writings were injudicious, but, on the whole, what has been the general result of them—that is, as relating to the military reputations of the general officers employed? Is Lord Chelmsford ever again likely to be entrusted with the responsibility of commanding a British army against the enemy, and are not Colonels Evelyn Wood and Buller known throughout Great Britain as able and popular officers? In India, Lord Chelmsford, if he had belonged to the Simla society, would have been lauded up to the skies as a second Napoleon, while the other two, supposing they possessed no interest, would probably be snubbed for having presumed to distinguish themselves by displaying ability and capacity for work. But, after all, there is not much use in discussing these rules. Even the *Pioneer*, we observe, writes regarding them that they could not have been written by a gentleman, and that no gentleman would sign them. Of course, the entire document, rules, regulations and all will disappear the moment it becomes a question of the English Press being represented—or to put it in another way—the moment the public at home manifest a desire to be informed properly as to what is going on at the front. Let anyone consider what the effect would be if the order that correspondents are not to be allowed to roam about the theatre of war, that they will not be allowed to visit the outposts, and that they may be prohibited from viewing certain positions—say, where a military execution is going on—were applied to that old servant of the public and of the army, Mr. Archibald Forbes! Let us fancy some Simla hangeron pitchforked into the duty of press censorship sitting down to curtail and dock the well known and favourite letters of the experienced *Daily News* correspondent! Government in issuing these rules is unwisely laying itself open to the certainty of an ignominious defeat; for, assuredly, the day that representatives of the English Press decline to sign the declaration, will see that declaration withdrawn. The question is not one between the army and the Press, but between the Government and the public; and so far as the Indian public is concerned, there is a strong feeling, which is likely to find an echo at home, that Government has already gone too far in attempting to control intelligence from armies in the field. We have said that some sort of rules and regulations are necessary, and we may say that we see no objection to Rules Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 12 and 16 being enforced. We are also inclined to think that Government may justly retain the right of refusing to accord permission to gentlemen proceeding to the front against whom there may be legitimate objection. But that, as well as the choice of retired officers in preference for the work, had better be left as much as possible to newspapers themselves who will, of course, for their own interests, see that they are properly represented. Rules 6 and 7 are simply impossible. No man with any self-respect would consent to subscribe to them. If a gentleman is allowed to accompany the army at all he should surely, being an Englishman, be placed on the same footing as an officer of that army. With Rule No. 10 in force an independent correspondent would for a newspaper be a waste of money, while the matters treated in Rules Nos. 13 and 14 do not concern the authorities at all. The whole question is one for the English Press to decide upon. It is almost certain to come before Parliament so soon as it assembles, and will then no doubt be finally settled and placed on a proper footing.

THE article on "Flogging in the Army," which we republish from the *Nineteenth Century*, is worthy of considerable attention from the fact that the author, Mr. Archibald Forbes, "was a soldier once." With the general tone of his arguments we do not think any military man will take exception. That punishment is meant to operate as a deterrent to crime holds good in the case of the soldier as in that of the civilian. Fines and imprisonments in the case of an army in the field are almost, nay altogether impossible; and repellant though the idea may be to many, it is nevertheless true that the British soldier is not so amenable to discipline as are either those of Germany or Russia. The German soldier, Mr. Forbes says, is imbued, above every other, with the military spirit, in the finest sense of the word. He is disciplined because of his patriotism; he practises self-restraint in an enemy's country out of self-respect; he rarely needs punishment, and feels being tied to a tree a disgrace; he is pre-eminently a citizen soldier of the very best type. The Russian soldier is still a serf, willing to be obedient, because disobedience is a idea that his stolid mind has not yet been able to grasp. On the other hand, the classes from which a no small portion of the British army is recruited is not influenced by the abstract patriotism with which the German is imbued, and unlike the Russian serf he has, while yet a civilian, been taught what licence means, and consequently requires more coercive treatment than the soldier of almost any other nationality. This is no disgrace; but is only the natural outcome of that liberty of the subject which prevails in England. No Englishman need enlist unless he chooses of his own free will to do so; and this exercise of the will which is not left to the German in this matter, the British soldier is apt to find hard to subdue, and fines, imprisonments, and flogging are resorted to in order to bring the will of the recruit under the control of his superior officers. But really this flogging in the army is much more of a bugbear than a reality. Humanitarians adopted the cry and continued it for party purposes; but is the efficiency of the army to suffer in consequence of the idiosyncrasies of a few men whose only fault is a little of that dare-devil spirit which animates the whole British army? The English soldier in the barracks may be like a young colt too long in stable and become at times somewhat obstreperous; but when necessity requires it, history itself records the fact that no truer, braver, or better disciplined man exists than the British soldier. The percentage of flogged men is a very small one indeed; and almost the only use to which the cat is now put is that of a threatening avenger. Tommy Atkins is generally the best judge of what is good for him; and we think one of the strongest arguments adduced by Mr. Forbes in favour of the retention of flogging in the army is that in which he quotes the opinion of his fellow dragoons. In most regiments there exists a form of punishment called "cobbing"—a form of punishment sanctioned neither by Act of Parliament or military law—but which is the pure invention of the soldiers themselves. Now "cobbing," it seems, partakes very much of the nature of flogging, only it is a little more severe. The *modus operandi*, as described by Mr. Forbes, is as follows:—The culprit is spread out on a table face downwards, and certain appointed men lay on him rather promiscuously with the buckle ends of baggage straps. So that the men themselves approve of flogging in the most unmistakeable manner, by adopting it as a form of punishment amongst themselves. Nor are they remiss in applying "the "buckle ends of the baggage straps;" for on the slightest provocation is the punishment applied. Mr. Forbes was himself "cobbed" once "for "persistency in underboiling the potatoes;" and surely if the "full private" imagines that a want of proficiency in the culinary arts is sufficient to draw down upon the unfortunate *chef* a sound "cobbing," who shall say that the soldier thinks an act of cowardice, persistent drunkenness or disgraceful dishonesty and direlection of duty should not be met with an application of the cat?

WE learn from Kabul that very great indignation was felt in the British camp against the cavalry for allowing the enemy to escape after the recent engagement. General Roberts, with the assistance of Colonel Macgregor, the chief of his staff, had carefully completed his arrangements for surrounding the mutineers—arrangements which everybody admits were perfect—but it is complained that the cavalry had neither eyes nor ears. There can be no doubt that, apart from the natural desire of coming to close quarters with the miscreants that attacked the Residency, and of awarding to them the same fate which they meted out to the helpless British escort, the escape of the mutinous regiments to Turkestan may cause us very great trouble in the future. These men will form the nucleus round which intrigue may be expected to centre, for the theory advanced by Government that the enemy dispersed after the fight at Charasia cannot be accepted. On the contrary, it would appear that they all went off in a body across the Bamian to join the Amir's regiments from Turkestan that were on their way to Kabul when the battle took place. The disaffected sirdars and the Amir's officials have, many of them, gone with the troops, so that there are elements in abundance for future disturbance and trouble. In short, there can be no doubt that the remissness of the cavalry has rendered General Roberts's operations far less successful than they would otherwise have been, and we can understand the angry feeling of the remainder of the troops at being baulked of the best results of their tedious march and hard fighting.

WE remarked some time ago that General Baker had rendered himself extremely popular with the army in the field, a popularity which has been more than justified by the masterly manner in which he handled his troops at Charasia. That fight appears to have been a very brilliant affair; and the details which are so graphically given by our own correspondent in the letter published yesterday, render it evident that everybody behaved well all round, from the Brigadier down to the three plucky little Goorkhas who followed the lead of the no less plucky Highlander in charging all by themselves a strong position held by a large party of the enemy. We have heard an old officer who had seen much service remark while criticising an Indian sham fight, that "the only thing about "the affair that resembled real war was the "confusion;" but before Kabul the other day there was no confusion, and probably no skirmish has ever been fought out so satisfactorily and with so few blunders. "Every regiment," says our correspondent, "every company knew what to do. There was no waiting "and no irresolution," while the general expression in camp was that "nothing went "wrong, that everything went on like clock "work." But, indeed, when we consider the class of troops engaged, it would have been strange if matters had not gone off satisfactorily. The Gordon Highlanders and the Duke of Albany's Highlanders are both of them crack regiments, and carried with them, against the Kabuli Pathans, the proud *prestige* of a hundred victorious fights won in days gone by against foes more formidable than Afghanistan can produce. General Roberts, we hear, has written to friends at home that, than the 72nd Highlanders, it would be impossible to find finer troops, and when the other day in front of Kabul, the regimental pipers struck up the charge, there could only be one result: "the whole mob of white coated "Pathans were sent flying over the plain." The troops that accompanied the Highlanders in that charge, the stubborn Sikh of the Pioneers, and the plucky little Goorkha, have once more proved themselves worthy of being placed in line with the flower of the British army.

IT seems that during the recent occupation of Kandahar the troops, and particularly the camp followers, suffered far more from cholera than was generally known in India. We hear also that the arrangements made by General Stewart and his staff for the preservation of the lives of their men were as lax and as faulty as were the arrangements that killed off the camels of the Kandahar column a few months previously Practically, nothing was done to check the spread of the disease, and at one time camp followers were to be seen dying all over the camp. Nothing of this, it is whispered, has been allowed to get into the official reports, and even officers that were known to have died from pure cholera were returned as the victims of typhus fever, consumption, and so on. Not a regiment escaped, and many lives have been lost. The 59th suffered severely both in men and in officers, and out of seven officers the 2nd Baluchis lost two. The type of disease was a very fatal one, especially to Europeans, who seldom recovered when attacked.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 3.

Of the improvement in trade recently mentioned, all that can be said now is that it continues in the original groove and of the original character, but can scarcely be said to have extended. It is still the iron trade which has benefited most, and only that section of it which deals with the United States. From that quarter large orders continue to be received, and pig iron, to an amount which may almost be called enormous, has been shipped and is now being shipped from the Clyde. The demand there has given a fillip to the long stagnant industries of Middlesbrough and the Cleveland district, and they are making more iron than they have done for a year or two. The demand for manufactured iron, however, is still small; sheets, rails, rods, castings and such things have but a dull market, although here and there, at Sheffield, for instance, plates for ironclads suffice to keep some of the large foundries busy. From the nature of things the American orders must prove quite insufficient to revive our iron industry permanently; for America has her own iron industry, which is a rapidly expanding one, and the main result of the present suddenly increased demand for iron will inevitably be an extension of their works by the Pennsylvania iron masters. For all that, the improvement is most welcome here so far as it goes; it has relieved holders of much useless stock, has brought disused works into operation, and has prevented the discharge of thousands of hands whom the masters, cheered by this passing gleam of business sunshine, will now keep on instead of dismissing. I am not certain that it would be a good thing for us if orders came in fast and on a very remunerative scale; that would simply have the effect of making the workmen spoil everything by preferring unreasonable wage demands. It might have been hoped that they would have learned wisdom by the troubles of the past, by reduced wages, short commons, and the utter failure of one big strike after the other, but it is by no means certain that they have. In one or two of the coal and iron districts the first appearance of rising prices has made colliers and ironworkers stand out against a reduction of wages to which they might otherwise have assented, or else to ask an actual increase, and this last they have occasionally got. The word seems to have been passed round by their delegates to the Trades Union Congress to look out for a revival of trade, and at once to claim a share of it; in other words, insist upon higher wages. That the men themselves are ignorant or stupid enough for any economical folly is clear from what has lately been passing in Lanarkshire. If is the fixed idea of the colliers there, guided by Mr. Alexander Macdonald, M. P., that the way to earn higher wages is to increase the price of coal, and that the way to increase it is to reduce the supply. The great iron masters of the country have cut down wages and blown out furnaces, because they could not get orders; as a matter of course, coal fell in value, and then the mine-owners reduced their men's wages. Mr. Macdonald reasons that if the iron-masters cannot get any orders, because they are obliged to ask a certain price to cover the cost of production, they will get plenty if the cost of production can only be increased; and the deluded idiots who follow him have not only adopted the opinion but also carried it into practical action. So they stopped work at a certain number of collieries, restricting the supply of coal. But what happened then? certain iron masters, seeing that coal threatened to be dearer and unable to carry on with dearer coal, blew out several furnaces, and so reduced the consumption in a greater degree than the striking colliers had reduced the production. Mr. Macdonald met this by recommending a further strike, and his deluded constituents would have followed the advice but for the slight revival of trade which has for the moment put a stop to the reduction. As it was, the contest was simply a race who should indulge in the greatest idleness; and the combatants, be it observed, were on one side rich iron-masters who would, in the present state of business, find idleness better than losing money, and therefore a relatively profitable arrangement; and on the other, poor miners, who had not a shilling laid by, who were even, at the best, living from hand to mouth and to whom want of work meant not profits, but first semi-starvation and then hopeless destitution and poor-law relief. These poor creatures, nevertheless, deliberately followed their leader in an attempt to raise the cost of production, as if orders from the customers of the iron-masters were withheld because iron was too cheap! From this little illustration of the intelligence and reasoning powers of the British working man some idea may be formed as to their probable conduct should trade revive and their employers show the least anxiety to secure their services.

In the cotton manufacturing industries there is as yet no revival whatever; and the price of the raw material has again gone up, despite the combined action of the Oldham cotton spinners to reduce production. Cotton is rising mainly because of short supplies and reduced stocks; not through any real improvement in the general position. In this case, however, no blame can, I think, be attached to the working men. They have at Ashton and some other places struck against a reduction of wages, but have soon given in, partly because they could not help themselves, partly because they saw it was unreasonable. The makers of goods, therefore, and the spinners, have pretty much their own way on that point. But business is no better in consequence. Prices have in several cases been raised to cover a portion of the advance in cotton, but very little progress has been made in selling, and transactions have rather been rendered impracticable by the movement. The key to the dead-lock is in the absence of any demand for goods. The merchant sees no opportunity of selling at higher prices to the consumer, and he will not buy; the manufacturer on the side reduces his production to a level with the demands, and the spinner naturally prefers going without cotton to working up what he cannot dispose of except at a ruinous loss. The "squeeze" in cotton is supposed to be only temporary, and thus has hardly influenced Manchester at all. In one way the present buoyancy in the price of the raw material has done good. It has checked the disposition which some spinners had to resume working, tempted by the fall which followed the action of the Oldham companies. Had cotton only gone a little lower a considerable total of machinery which had been stopped would have been set at work again, and some spinners, who had joined the short-time movement, would have been tempted to abandon it. The sudden rebound has therefore confirmed their wavering resolution to restrict the consumption of cotton until the supply is sufficient to warrant lower rates.

To our other causes of gloom has been added the persistent decline of the national revenue. On Wednesday morning the account of the first half of the financial year was published, and it showed a total gain of only £4,000 for that period as compared with the first half of the previous year. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had allowed for a loss of £60,000 in the entire year, and therefore at first sight a small gain for half of it looks favourable. But, unfortunately, the gain is purely accidental, being in items that can scarcely be called revenue at all. In addition to an increase under the head of Income Tax above what had been estimated, there is an increase instead of a decrease in miscellaneous, and this, which is purely an accident, has prevented the return from showing a serious falling off. Now, the position is that the real sources of Revenue, Customs and Excise, have not only lost ground, far beyond what the Budget estimates allowed for, but that this loss is getting worse with every month that passes. Three months since they were £625,000 behind; now the deficiency is £1,031,000; the estimated deficiency for the whole year having been only £446,000. So on these heads alone the Revenue is nearly £600,000 "to the bad," and the only chance of this loss being ever made good lies in a very strong revival of trade leading to a largely augmented consumption of commodities. This chance is very remote, and the revenue has nothing else to fall back upon, for it is known closely what the other items are likely to produce. It will therefore hardly be possible to avoid a deficit at the close of the financial year, and this deficit will be the latest in a series of three. How the floating debt which represents the accumulated deficits is to be disposed of will have to be settled in the next Budget, but either it must be funded or heavy additional taxation will have to be imposed to liquidate it, and both plans will be fiercely denounced, the first by the Opposition in Parliament, the second by the public at large, who consider themselves quite sufficiently taxed already.

The liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank have announced a third dividend of ⅘ in the pound, making in all 13s. 4d. payable on the 17th inst. Another payment of ⅕ is expected before the end of the year when the total distribution will have amounted to 15s. This is pretty well, as it is only a year since the Bank stopped payment. The liquidators' report of their transactions for the year will also, it is expected, soon be issued. In the case of the imprisoned directors another, and to them, most important stage has been reached as they were released from prison three days since. So that part of the business is over.

The Chartered Mercantile Bank have issued their report for the half year ending 30th June last in anticipation of the meeting, which has been convened for the 21st inst. The net profit in the six months, after allowing for bad and doubtful debts, is £15,451-1-3, out of which a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is recommended. The report is in every way favourable. It states that owing to the recovery in value of Indian Government securities, the provision made in last year's accounts for depreciation in the bank's investments is more than is now required to adjust them at the market value on the 30th June last, and consequently the directors are enabled, after making this adjustment, to re-open the reserve fund account with a balance of £20,635. As the extreme depression in the Eastern trade, and the unsettled value of silver have now to some extent passed away, it is believed that there is a better prospect of the Bank profitably employing its resources. According to the balance sheet the current and deposit accounts show a reduction of half a million, but the totals are stil large; the deposits being £3,313,477 19s. 7d.; the bills payable £3,503,134 2s. 3d.; the cash £1,024,825 3s. 7d.; the bullion £658,153 12s. 4d.; the Indian Government securities £1,035,002 2s. 6d.; and the bills receivable £4,080,456 8s.

One City failure has been announced this week that of James Barber, Son, and Company, East India agents and merchants, Leadenhall-street, a firm which stopped payment in 1866, and was reconstituted in 1867, with fresh capital and partners. The unsecured liabilities are supposed to be about £50,000. I am told that the real cause of the failure is heavy advances made by one of the partners to an indigo property in Bengal. The moneyed partner is a Mr. Henty, who might have found means to avoid a stoppage, but was advisedby his friends, as he was in bad health, to let the firm go into liquidation and get out of it without more ado. In connection with the failure it is announced that all drafts upon the firm by Luke Thomas and Co., Limited, of Aden, will be paid on presentation at the London office of the latter firm, 137, Leadenhall-street.

I have little to add to what I previously said about Egypt, except that everything is progressing smoothly and favourably. An excellent native Minister is in office, carrying out judicious reforms quietly and gradually, slowly regenerating the administration without offending local beliefs and prejudices, and relieving the peasant cultivators from the arbitrary measures they had before groaned under. The Government are aided in their efforts by the felicitous coincidence of a bountiful harvest, which not only provides all with ample food, but leaves a large surplus for export, both of cereals and cotton. Of course attempts are being industriously made by those who grudge either prosperity or solvency to Egypt to spoil the interesting, and as yet highly successful, experiment now in progress. Journals like the *Times*, irritated, to all appearance, by the ludicrous failure of all their predictions write in an alarmist strain as to the consequences of European intervention, as if it were a blunder; and insist upon England giving up interference altogether to avoid interference by other Powers. To all which the answer simply is that our so called intervention in conjunction with France is a completed act. It does not mean constant intermeddling. It only signifies the establishment of a new order of things to be worked by competent hands, and that has been done. We shall watch over the working and see that it has fair play: that is all. The other Powers, satisfied that neither England nor France has any personal objects to gain, will not seek to interfere at all, for though they will probably, as a matter of form, have representatives on the Commission of Liquidation, they will allow the two Western Powers a preponderating voice in the decisions. So long as England and France are agreed, intervention by other States is nothing but an empty bugbear. As little worth consideration is the resignation of Colonel Gordon, the Governor of the Soudan. A feeble attempt is now made to create alarmist capital out of this incident by representing that the new Khedive is opposed to the suppression of the slave trade, on religious grounds, as he is a genuine Mahometan fanatic. This bogie is as much a sham as all the others.

THE TRIAL OF WASUDEO BULWUNT PHADKE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

POONA, OCT. 23RD.

THE trial of Wasudeo Bulwunt Phadke, the notorious outlaw, and fifteen of his accomplices was continued to-day in the Collector's office before Mr. A Keyser, first-class magistrate. Large crowds of townspeople assembled in the court compound as on the preceding day of the trial; and several European gentlemen visited the court. Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, Government pleader, Bombay, and Mr. Narayen Jugonnath Bhide, Public Prosecutor at Poona, appeared for the crown. Mr. Ganesh Josey and Mr. Chintaram Pandurang appeared for Wasudeo Bulwunt, and Mr. Visajee Mahadeokar for five of the other accused, Nos. 4, 5, 7, 8, and 16.

Ganee Bhiokajee said.—I am a prisoner in the Yerrowda Jail, having been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for being concerned in the Dhamari dacoity.

The magistrate warned the witness to tell the truth, telling him he need fear no more punishment than that already awarded him.

Witness continued.—I do not know any of the accused. I do not know the first accused as Wasudeo Bulwunt. No one promised me a monthly salary to join in a dacoity. I don't know if my evidence was taken before the railway magistrate. I don't know what I said before the Railway magistrate, as I was not in my senses at the time.

Mr. Nanabhai.—Did you tell the magistrate that you were employed on Rs. 20 per month.

Witness.—I was not in my senses.

Mr. Nanabhai.—Did you say before the magistrate that you were concerned in five or six dacoities?

Witness.—Yes, but I was not in my senses at the time. I also said before the Railway magistrate that the treasure box was in my possession at Dhamari but I was not in my senses. I know not what I said. I am in my senses at present. I was watching the treasure box for two or three days. I told the magistrate that Wasudeo used to pay me, as I was employed by him. There were 50 men with me in the gang armed with guns, spears, swords, and sticks. I said before the magistrate that there were 50 men in the gange under Wasudeo. Altogether there were 150 men, consisting of 14 Musulmans, 4 Brahmins, 20 Ramoshis, 16 Koombees, 10 or 11 Mhangs, 16 Purdasee, 2 barbers, and 1 Gurud who blew a horn. We had also two horses. In the Fort Snchseer's territory, a Mowaree's nose was cut off by the dacoits. Wasudeo cut off the man's nose.

M. Nanabhai.—Now, recollect, which is the Wasudeo who promised you Rs. 20 per month.

Witness.—I dont know who that Wasudeo was, but he was a Brahmin. The treasure box contained ornaments and money. I was with Wasudeo for about two or three weeks. He engaged me at Rs. 15 per month. He did not pay me and I left. I did not enter the village of Dhamari, but was one mile distant from it. The box of ornaments was left outside the village by the gang of dacoits who entered Dhamari. I told the Railway magistrate that there was a burnt mark on Wasudeo's left arm.

The magistrate ordered Wasudeo's left arm to be made bare. He was brought forward when his Worship, observing that Wasudeo had handcuffs on, remarked that the prisoner should not have been handcuffed in court without his order. It struck his Worship as strange that Wasudeo only, of all the prisoners, should have been handcuffed in court without orders.

Witness looked at the mark on Wasudeo's arm and continued. The mark on his arm was a black one, but it is not visible now. There is a mark on this man's arm in the same place, but it is not black. I said before the Railway magistrate that there were small-pox marks on Wasudeo's face, and that he was shorts than I am.

To the Magistrate.—The first accused is the same Wasudeo. He promised to pay me Rs. 15 per month if I entered his service. He did not tell me in what capacity I was to be employed. That was about a fortnight after the last Shinga or Holi holiday. After that holiday we went to Dhamari. There were 150 men under Wasudeo. The box was given in my charge. I am now in my senses, and know and understand what I say. I was suffering from fever when I was examined before the Railway magistrate. I was coming to Poona from my village, when near Wanowree I met Wasudeo. The other accused persons were not with me at Dhamari. I never got any pay. We all used to call Wasudeo "Sahib" or "Maharaj." He gave only the box of treasure in my charge.

Cross-examination reserved. Jankoo Maljee said.—I am a Ramoshi. I am now a prisoner in the Yerrowda Jail, having been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for committing dacoity. I don't know any of the accused.

The Magistrate.—If you had seen Wasudeo, could you recognise him now?

Witness.—I don't know Wasudeo at all.

The Magistrate.—Will you not say anything in this case?

Witness.—I don't know anything.

There seemed to be no hope of the witness admitting anything against the accused, and he was allowed to return to Jail.

Mahadeo Govind Karmalkar said.—I am a clerk in the Poona Small Causes Court. I know the accused Wasudeo was a clerk in the Military Finance office.

The Magistrate (to Mr. Nanabhai.)—There is one thing; you have not put in Wasudeo's service book.

Mr. Nanabhai.—Yes, I will put it in directly.

Witness continued.—I know Wasudeo for the last three or four years. I used to visit him at his house for some time. An aya, a Kanada Brahmin, Gopal Kurvey, Vish

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(LATEST FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

THE POSITION AT THE FRONT.

SIMLA, Oct. 24.

A large powder magazine in the Bala Hissar narrowly escaped explosion. The fire has now been extinguished, but the fortress is greatly damaged.

An immense quantity of war material has been found.

The troops are withdrawing from the Shutur-gurdan to Kushi.

The Ghilzais are assembled in large numbers in the neighbourhood, and opposition is expected.

The country round Kabul is quiet, excepting towards Hisakai and Tezin.

The Ghilzais are assembling between Khurd Kabul and Jugdulluck and are occupying the Hazardarakht.

General Saifuddin was captured by our cavalry on the 18th instant.

The Sherpur cantonment is being cleaned out and prepared for the occupation of troops.

General Bright is at Jallalabad to-day.

General Gough occupies Gandamack immediately.

Supplies are coming in fairly.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

KABUL.

THE BALA HISSAR TO BE DISTROYED.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 24.

A special telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated Siah Sung 17th, through Jallalabad 22nd, states that yesterday parties of Kabulis were engaged in the dangerous work of examining the arsenal ruins which were still burning. Three of the largest of the godowns, containing a vast amount of powder intact were at once earthed over so as to save them from explosion. Captain Shafto's body and those of the Goorkhas were dug out from amongst the ruins in the arsenal.

Half of the eastern and most of the southern walls have been destroyed.

The authorities have decided to destroy once for all the whole of the Bala Hissar. General satisfaction is expressed in the force at this decision, especially as Kabul is now secure.

The buildings and walls of the fortress have been much shaken by the explosions.

Last night a high wind fanned the *debris* of the arsenal into flames once more, and scattered the powder and cartridges. Fortunately the wind lulled about 11 o'clock, otherwise the remaining stores might have exploded.

It has been ascertained that the number of English Snider cartridges in the arsenal was 850 thousand rounds; most of these have been destroyed. Afghans from the city have been caught looting among the burning ruins, and actually pulling the cartridges from the boxes still on fire. This is supposed to prove the possession of arms secretly hidden away.

The troops move into the Sherpur fortified cantonment in a week or a fortnight. The barracks there will accommodate five thousand men. It has been ordered that the Bemaru village be cleared out for the camp followers.

The 23rd Pioneers and the 5th Goorkhas moved to Sherpur yesterday, and other troops will follow in a few days.

Siah Sung 19th.—Vast stores of warm clothing, poshteens, and English boots have been found in the Bala Hissar and moved to our camp. These will prove most useful as the troops and followers are ill-provided with winter clothing.

Telegraphic communication from Kabul through Jallalabad announce that communications with the Khyber route have been established.

THE POSITION AT THE SHUTURGURDAN.

News from Shuturgurdan reports that the roads are blocked thence to Ali Kheyl, which latter place is said to have been attacked, and that ten thousand Mongols and Ghilzais surrounded that position, General Gough's arrival was most opportune.

GENERAL HUGHES' BRIGADE.

Khelat-i-Ghilzai, 17th; through Kandahar, 22nd Oct.—Governor Mahomed Tahir Khan left for Kabul to-day. He has been wishing to go for some time, his authority since the arrival of our troops being *nil*. The news of the occupation of Kabul decided his departure.

Reports are circulated by the Amir's official that the accord between the Amir and the English is perfect, and that the enemy will retire forthwith.

General Hughes, who is at present at Tazi, 30 miles on the Ghazni road, has received a letter from General Roberts, announcing the occupation of Kabul. News has also arrived here that preparations are to be made for the housing of the garrison for the winter.

PRESS CORRESPONDENTS.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 24.

The insulting rules relating to press correspondents are said to emanate from the Military Secretariat. No order concerning them has yet been published. The *Times* correspondent refuses to sign them. The rules are based on an outline sent from England; but the offensive absurdities they contain are due to their clumsy drafting here.

THE RÁJAH OF JHEEND.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 24.

The Rajah of Jheend has gone to Simla, and he notifies his intention of giving a grand entertainment to commemorate the occupation of Kabul.

The Postal Department has purchased Lumley's dak between Simla and Umballa.

THE TRIAL OF WASSUDEW BULWUNT PHADKE.

POONA, Oct. 24.

The witnesses from Hyderabad arrived early this morning, but the Magistrate seems to have changed his mind and holds no Court to-day, it being a native holiday.

THE WRECK OF THE P. AND O. STEAMER HINDUSTAN.

MADRAS, Oct. 24.

The P. and O. steamer *Hindustan* is hopelessly wrecked on some rocks two miles south of the Trepaloor reef, four miles north of Sadras, between Sadras and Seven Pagodas, opposite the village of Edipur. Water to the depth of 14 feet was in the hold yesterday. The steamer struck at 3-15 on Tuesday morning, there being heavy rain, thunder, and lightning which was so blinding that the officer on the watch was unable to use binoculars. The passengers who were awakened by repeated shocks, rushed on deck, many appearing in their night dresses.

The Hindustan had drifted 15 miles out of the proper course.

The captain ordered the construction of a raft and fired off two signal guns and rockets, which were heard at Sadras, and at daylight three *masulah* boats arrived at the steamer. The captain despatched the ship's boat manned by Ivatt, the fourth officer, and four lascars; but nothing has since been heard of them.

At Sadras the *masulah* boatmen behaved in a rascally manner, refusing to approach the steamer until a bargain had been struck for so many rupees per head.

Six passengers, including three ladies, walked along the beach to Sadras, where, on their arrival, they proceeded to the travellers' bungalow, in which they found absolutely nothing for the convenience of travellers, not even cooking utensils. Fortunately, they found another bungalow occupied by Mr. Cookson, who was able to offer the exhausted travellers shelter and food. These six passengers set out in bullock carts for Chingleput on Wednesday, and reached Madras late on Thursday by the South Indian Railway.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Euphrates left Madras on Wednesday afternoon and returned yesterday, bringing all the other passengers, Mr. King, Agent, and Captain Rowland, Assistant Master Attendant. They report that the steamer has 18 feet of water in the hold, and being in a very dangerous position, but they think that it is just possible that when the cargo is discharged or thrown overboard, it may be possible to patch up the hole in the hull and float her off; but great deal will depend upon the state of the weather. In the meantime, the Public Works Department has been indented on for pumps and other articles for aiding in the saving of the steamer, if possible.

Captain Hazlewood, the officers, and the crew are still with the steamer.

The passengers brought by the Euphrates will probably proceed to Calcutta by the Merkara.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE TREATY BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.

The Treaty of Alliance between Austria and Germany was signed on the 15th instant. The Emperor William was reluctant to conclude the Treaty, but Prince Bismarck threatened to resign unless he consented.

NEWS FROM THE CAPE.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Advices from Capetown, dated 7th inst., state that Sir Garnet Wolseley has issued a proclamation, in which he says that the annexation decided upon by the British Government is irrevocable, and recommending all concerned to acquiesce in the same. The Boers are much exasperated at the proclamation.

Advices from Constantinople state that Midhat Pasha has resigned.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong. Surats good demand.

The London Cotton market has been strong.

Fair Dhollera 5⅞

The Manchester market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 78½

4½ per cent. Do. 89

3 per cent. Consols for account 97⅝

5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872 ..... 117½

Bar Silver 52 8-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending Saturday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes ..... £17,500,000 Dec. £900,000

Bills Discounted ..... £17,900,000 Inc. £100,000

Bullion ..... £32,300,000 Dec. £1,100,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 49¼ per cent.

The Bank of France rate of Discount is 3 per cent.

The sum of about £150,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany.

Arrival—Frolic.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, Oct. 24, 11-15 P.M.

Mail Steamer Tanjore from Australia arrived.

THE WEATHER.

WEATHER REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.—Oct. 24.

CANNANORE, 4-20 p.m.—Weather clear; wind S. W.

KARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fine; wind N. W. 5; thermometer 86·4; barometer 29·878. Fall of rain 14 cents.

MANGALORE (23rd) 3-45 p.m.—Weather fair all day, stormy night; wind S. E. cents N. W. Fall of rain 86 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-5 p.m.—Weather heavy rain wind S.; thermometer 82; barometer 29·89.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather clear; wind N. E. variable; thermometer 83.

THE Bombay Government of India has sanctioned a grant of 76 lakhs of rupees for the Sukkur-Dadur Railway and the tramway up the mountain sides. The work is to be completed before the 31st March next, and the Governor-General in Council is confident that he can rely on "the wise and energetic action of His Excellency Sir Richard Temple in carrying out the work."

MAJOR ROBERTSON, Officiating Assistant Adjutant General, Allahabad Division, succeeds Lieutenant-Colonel Chester as Assistant Adjutant General, Meerut Division. The latter officer's tenure of staff service will expire on the 27th instant.

A CORRESPONDENT writes as follows to the Lahore paper:—"The Bombay brigade which lately received marching orders from General Stewart seems destined to endless disappointment. Arrangements appear to have been carefully made for the distribution of the several posts in the Pass; these being taken by the 1st Grenadier Native Infantry, whose head-quarters were to be stationed at Quetta; one company of sappers to remain at the same place, the second to proceed to Gulistan Karez, and the 19th Regiment being ordered to march on Gulistan Karez by detachments. The clear out had all but been effected; two companies of the 19th Native Infantry alone remaining at Dozan, when an order was received cancelling the arrangements so far as the movement of the brigade was concernd, and ordering it to reassemble in the Pass. The purpose, as I understand, is to assist in the construction of the road which is to bear the tramway through the Bolan Pass. This is doubtless a most important work, but assuming its urgency, could not the troops which are to form the second Bombay brigade have been pushed on for the purpose, in place of recalling troops which sooner or later will be required north. By the way, an impression seems to have got abroad that the Bombay brigade is in a sickly state. No doubt there was much sickness during the hot season, owing to hard work, exposure, and other causes; but now, for through efficiency, soldierly spirit, and an anxiety to show it can fight as well as make roads, it will compare with any brigade in Afghanistan."

NOT many men are permitted to enjoy the privilege of reading their own obituary notice. Lord Brougham was perhaps the most notable exception; but even in his case the exercise was by no means a pleasant one. Mr. W. Merk has also had the pleasure of reading a record of his demise, of which he sends us the following disclaimer; and as we think that he, above all others, ought to be well informed in this matter, we willingly publish his communication:—

FORT DAKKA, 17th Oct. 1879.

SIR,—Will you permit me to contradict a telegram published by you, sent on 24th Sept. from Peshawur, which I have just seen, and which tells me I have died of cholera? I have much pleasure in denying the correctness of this news, as I am still alive, and never had cholera, nor hope to.—Yours truly,

W. MERK, Political Officer.

A MOST useful and concise little catechism of the History of India by Mr. Jeejeebhoy Khurshedjee Kapudya, of the Alfred High School, has been handed to us. There are two successful modes of conveying to the youthful mind information of an otherwise uninteresting and unattractive nature, the conversational and the catechetical. The handbook to which we refer, as its name implies, gives the information in the latter form. The History of India is divided into forty-eight chapters, and in these are to be found a most complete history of the Eastern Empire, from its invasion by Davayas Hystaspes in 508 B. C. to the signing of the Treaty of Gandamak on the 26th of May, 1879. The handbook richly deserves to have a large sale, and ought to be in the hands of all who are wishful to be put in possession of all the leading facts in the History of India. Already it has reached its third edition; and when we mention the fact that all the information therein contained—and which speaks to a great amount of labour and research on the part of the compiler—can be had for the modest sum of six annas, we think nothing more is necessary to insure its adoption in all the Anglo-Vernacular schools in India.

THE *Englishman* advocates the adoption of a policy of annexation at Kabul at the present—at least it says it would do so were there any grounds for hoping that the question would be treated on its merits. This the Calcutta paper does on the grounds that annexation is the only course which would be once thorough and decisive.

IN replying to a letter from the Government of India, regarding a proposed alteration of the constitution of the local boards at Calcutta and Bombay for the examination of masters, mates, and engineers of vessels of the mercantile marine, the Secretary of State has forwarded a letter from the Board of Trade, from which it appears that the Board would not object to the application to India of the English system of holding frequent examinations by an efficient local examiner (the questions being issued from head-quarters) the papers to be sent for confirmation to a central chief examiner, and a principal examiner visiting the different parts from time to time to inspect and report on the manner in which examinations are conducted.

THE Secretary of State has approved of the arrangements made by the Government of India for improving the prospects of civil servants in the North Western Provinces.

FORTUNATELY, says the Lahore paper, India is now extremely strong in artillery. There are no fewer than 15 batteries of horse artillery, 43 batteries of field artillery, and 32 garrison batteries in all three presidencies. By far the greater portion is in the Bengal Presidency. It is well known that the moral effect on the native mind, of artillery fire, is out of all proportion to the actual loss of life caused by it. Yet the strength of this arm exceeds the usual proportion as compared with the remaining two branches of the service.

THE 4th Bengal Cavalry, marching up from Deoli, have been directed to proceed by railway on their reaching the nearest line. There can be no doubt that cavalry are much wanted at the front, and that all regiments not required in stations should be ordered up at once. There are such various duties that cavalry must perform, that there can hardly be too strong a force.

IT is under contemplation by Government to create an appointment of Inspector-General of Lock Hospitals for the Bombay Presidency on a salary of rupees twelve hundred a month. The officer selected to fill the appointment will be made from the list of cantonment magistrates.

ON Monday last a royal salute was fired from the ramparts of Fort William in celebration of the fall of Kabul.

A SPECIAL telegram to the Lahore paper, dated Jallalabad Oct. 18, says:—Colonel Jenkins with a wing of the 9th Regiment, Guides, and a Hazara mountain battery advanced to Futtehabad yesterday. A wing of the 24th Punjab Native Infantry arrived here to-day. There was a heavy fall of snow on the Safed Koh yesterday; the view this morning is magnificent. All is quiet in this neighbourhood, but some of the Khans are fighting on the other side of the river. Transport is still much wanted; supplies come in from the district in moderate quantities.

IT is announced from Multan that the 8th Bengal Cavalry have received instructions to prepare for service. They may probably move forward to replace a Punjab frontier regiment in the Derajat, pushed on to act against the Waseers and other refractory border tribes, or they may have to take part in the expedition itself. But this is as yet a matter of uncertainty.

THE *Englishman* sets down the report, originating from Jallalabad, that the Russians have occupied Merv, as a canard, not because there is any reason for doubting that they fully intend occupying that place, and, unless we stop the way, will ultimately succeed, but because well-known facts are opposed to the belief that they can have accomplished their task so swiftly. The disaster at Geouk Tepe, accepting the native version of it, could hardly have been so soon retrieved, while even accepting the Russian version, it shows an amount of opposition in the face of which it is highly improbable that General Tergukasoff would have advanced so far from his base, over so inclement a country.

THE entire Secretariat will accompany the Lieutenant-Governor of the N.W.P. to Lucknow, but not to camp. There are various objections (some of them financial) to the enormous camps which were in vogue in Sir W. Muir's time. They are a great bore and burden both to officers and the people of the districts to be traversed, and seem to serve no useful end. And yet the presence of the chief authority is often very useful and important, as in the impending crisis of Thanadhairi, for example, there can be no doubt that much time, trouble, and labour will be saved by Sir George Couper being on the spot; this, indeed, is one of the chief grounds on which the tour is not only justifiable, but necessary.

A MADRAS paper learns from Ootacamund that complaints having frequently been made that the present halting station of Anakaraichuttrum, or Coleon, where passengers have to remain at night, is infested with thieves and possesses no proper accommodation for passengers, the Government, with a view of securing a better halting place for passengers travelling by the mails from and to Madura at Chellumbarum, and giving an interval of from 8 p. m. to 4 a. m. have sanctioned the running of these two mail trains at the maximum rate of speed so as to make the journey in two days.

A LARGE sum of money has been realised in behalf of seamen's charities by the managers of the new steamer Orient who have allowed her to be inspected by the public at a small charge, as she lays in the East India Docks. The first day 1,066 persons visited her on payment of half-a-crown each; on the second and third days 10,739 persons paid one shilling each; and on the last day 8,102 persons were admitted at six pence each. The total number of visitors was 19,907 and the amount taken is £872 15s., which will bedivided between the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, the Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution, the East London Hospital for Children, the Poplar Hospital for Accidents, and the Dreadnought Seamen's Hospital.

SOME interesting evidence as to the character of modern fighting is supplied by a recently published volume, the Report of the Stafford House Committee on their Operations in the late Russo-Turkish war. Besides a "record of operations," the book contains some general reports on surgical matters by the chief surgeons employed. In these there is to be found nearly unanimous testimony, first as to the comparative fewness of wounds from the "white arm," as swords, bayonets, lances, and such like weapons are collectively termed in French military language. The second point of interest is the greater ease with which such wound healed when they were not at once fatal. Sword wounds were more numerous in the latter part of the war than in the earlier, says Mr. Barker, and they usually healed easily. Bayonet wounds were "much rarer. Among thousands of wounded men," says Dr. Pinkerton, "I did not see more than half a dozen suffering from sabre, lance, or bayonet wounds." And he adds that the experience of others was to the same tioned was the same. "The number of bayonet wounds coming" under observation was exceedingly small," says Mr. Mackellar, and though sabre wounds were more frequent in this gentleman's experience, they were chiefly due to wanton attacks on non-combatants, not to fair fighting. The fact seems to be that not only is actual hand-to-hand fighting very rare in modern warfare, but that modern weapons are very ill-adapted for it. The lance requires elbow room, and very adroit management; the sabre needs very great bodily strength, and not a little skill to make it effective; the bayonet is "a most clumsy weapon." The bowie-knife and the short Goorkha dagger are, thinks Dr. Pinkerton, much more effective than any of our cutting arms. On the other hand, the modern rifle bullet is allowed to be a terrible weapon in its effects, even where it does not kill, and the wounds it inflicts seem to be much more serious than those of the old spherical ball.

NEXT June a somewhat unique party will start from New York to make the tour of the world by way of Great Britain, Italy, India, Australia, and California. They will bring an immense canvas tabernacle or tent with them, and will hold camp meetings wherever they go. Three prominent American Methodist labourers in this line, Rev. Messrs. Inskip, Macdonald, and Wood, with their wives, are already announced as coming, and others are expected to join them. They are able preachers and experienced workers. They are expected in India some time in the cold season of 1880-81.

ACCORDING to the *Liverpool Courier*, an "absolutely unique" combination has been entered into by the principal owners of steamers plying between the United Kingdom and China and Japan. The object is to keep up freights to a remunerative rate by limiting the number of vessels running between the British and Far East ports. In order to induce shippers to patronize the associated companies, the latter engage, at the end of each half year, to give handsome rebate on the freight paid by such firms as have not during the period received or shipped goods by vessels of other owners. The companies which have thus combined are the Peninsular and Oriental Company, the Messageries Maritimes de France, the Ocean Company, McGregor Gow and Co., F. Skinner and Co., D. J. Jenkins and Co., Gellatly Sewell Hankey and Co., Norris and Joyner, and Shaw Williams and Co.

MR. BLANCHARD JERROLD has received the Cross of the Legion of Honour from the French Government, as a reward for his labours in connection with the International Literary Congress, and his remarkably able writings on French social topics.

BOMBAY.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 18th October, was 57 feet and 9 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 58 feet and 3 tenths.

ACCIDENT.—Abdul Rahmon, a day labourer employed on board the ship Scottish Chieftain, was seriously injured on Thursday last by a bar of iron having fallen on his feet. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for medical treatment.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of a Mahomedan woman, named Rutton, who committed suicide by taking a quantity of opium. She died two hours after admission into the hospital. The verdict was, "that the death of the deceased was caused by opium, which she had voluntarily administered to herself."

INQUEST.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at H. M.'s House of Correction on view of the body of Abdul Salla Mahomed. Deceased was undergoing a term of three years' rigorous imprisonment. The verdict was, "that the death of the deceased was caused by pneumonia."

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Sulliman Futtay Mahomed was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing Rs. 2-8, the property of prisoner's master, Syud Aga Ismail. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Narayen Rowjee, a goldsmith, reported to the police on Thursday last that his servant, Suddoo Saocaram, had absconded, taking with him sundry gold ornaments of the value of Rs. 460 without the knowledge of the complainant. The accused was subsequently arrested and the property recovered. The ornaments were traced to Gopee Saocaram with whom the accused had lodged them for safe custody. The two parties will be charged this day before the magistrate at Girgaon.

A WIFE ABSCONDED.—Mahomedsha Azimsha, a pilgrim *en route* to Mecca, who arrived in Bombay about four days ago and who is at present residing at Old Kazee Street, reported to the police that on Thursday last he went to make enquiries about his passage for Mecca, and on his return he found his wife had absconded, taking with her Rs. 150 in cash, wearing apparel to the value of Rs. 100, and Rs. 150 worth of gold and silver ornaments.

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 18th October, 1879, was 393 maunds, and in money Rs. 4,412. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1878 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 18th Oct., 1879.	Week ending 19th Oct., 1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 2,033	Mds 902	Mds 1,130	...
Amount	Rs. 1,077	Rs. 382	Rs. 695	...
GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 33,335	Mds 33,222	...	Mds 4,387
Amount	Rs. 6,328	Rs. 7,758	...	Rs. 1,430
JAGREE—				
Weight	Mds 5,041	Mds. 3,020	Mds 2,021	...
Amount	Rs. 1,694	Rs. 1,782	...	Rs. 88
OPIUM—				
Weight	.....	Mds 2.164	...	Mds 2.164
Amount	.....	Rs. 5,470	...	Rs. 5,475
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 4,440	Mds 7,119	...	Mds 2,679
Amount	Rs. 4,457	Rs. 6,272	...	Rs. 1,815
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 33,031	Mds 23,898	Mds 10,163	...
Amount	Rs. 8,942	Rs. 4,190	Rs. 4,752	...
SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 4282	Mds 3,686	...	Mds 3,478
Amount	Rs. 78	Rs. 1,150	...	Rs. 1,072
SUGAR—				
Weight	Mds 4,340	Mds 6,577	...	Mds 2,237
Amount	Rs. 3,423	Rs. 3,995	...	Rs. 572
DRY FRUITS—				
Weight	Mds. 9,678	Mds 5,148	Mds 4,530	...
Amount	Rs. 2,908	Rs. 1,639	Rs. 1,269	...
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES—				
Weight	Mds 4,508	Mds 3,197	Mds 1,311	...
Amount	Rs. 1,277	Rs. 970	Rs. 307	...
GRASS—				
Weight	Mds 14,916	Mds 9,650	Mds 5,266	...
Amount	Rs. 1,232	Rs. 814	Rs. 418	...
TOBACCO—				
Weight	Mds 4,247	...	...	...
Amount	Rs. 1,945	Mds 2,023	Mds 2,216	...
GENERAL GOODS—	...	Rs. 633	Rs. 1,312	...
Weight	Mds 39,709	Mds 50,626	...	Mds 12.117
Amount	Rs. 16,399	Rs. 18,712	...	Rs. 2,313
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 1,54,757	Mds 1,55,150	...	Mds 393
Amount	Rs. 49,460	Rs. 52,872	...	Rs. 4,412

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOP-SHIP JUMNA.

THE Indian troop-ship Jumna, 4,173 tons, Captain Geo. Parsons, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 25th Sept., Malta 5th Octi, Port Said 9th and Suez 11th. During the voyage there were two deaths, one man and one child. The Jumna brought 58 officers, 48 ladies, and 9 children; and also 1,061 men, 61 women, and 72 children. The following is a list of officers and their families:—

Col and Mrs G G Pearse R H A
Bt Col W French, R A
Major and Mrs R N Arbuckle and 2 children, R A
Bt Major and Mrs T G Robinson, R A
Captain W O Smith, R A
Captain and Mrs H A Rigg and child, R A
Captain W Aitken, R A
Lieut C W Gordon, 2-2nd Foot
Captain R H Flood, 1-6th Foot
2nd Lieut R H Twigg, 2-8th Foot
Bt Major C B Brown
Captain C S Morris, 1-12th Foot
2nd Lieut A F Foulton, 1-12th Foot
2nd Lieut H G Foster, 2-15th Foot
2nd Lieut W Flood, 2-16th Foot
3rd Lieut H T Godden, 2-16th Foot
2nd Lieut R G Egerton, 1-17th Foot
2nd Lieut T Moss, 2-17th Foot
2nd Lieut W H Bowes, 1-21st Foot
2nd Lieut T H Bairnsfather, 2-24th Foot
2nd Lieut T R Dunlop Smith, 2-22nd Foot
2nd Lieut B P Grove, 2-22nd Foot
2nd Lieut G de W Verner, 1-25th Foot
2nd Lieut T M Fleming, 1-25th Foot
2nd Lieut A R Browning, 29th Foot
2nd Lieut T H S Gibb, 29th Foot
2nd Lieut H B Burton, 33rd Foot
2nd Lieut T B H Carmichael, 33rd Foot
Captain C Conor, 32rd Foot
2nd Lieut C G F Edwards, 39th Foot
2nd Lieut F Campbell, 40th Foot
2nd Lieut T A Moggeridge, 40th Foot
2nd Lieut E L Guilding, 44th Foot
2nd Lieut T H Plumer, 48th Foot
2nd Lieut C H L Baskerville, 57th Foot
2nd Lieut W D J Pollard, 54th Foot
Lieut H S FitzGerald, 68th Foot
Lieut A C Hilliard, 68th Foot
Captain H T Tubbs, 70th Foot
Surg Major and Mrs R H Carew, A M D
Surg A McCracken, A M D
Major G B Stevens, Staff Corps
Captain W M Measham, S C
Lieut G Winscom, Staff Corps
Captain and Mrs R S Garratt, 66th Foot
Conductor and Mrs M Hanley and 4 children, Ord Dept.
Lieut P H Durham, 10th
Major J C A Studdy, R A
Lieut R T W Marchison, R A
Lieut F B R Thorn, R A
Major and Mrs A T Shuttleworth and 2 children, R A
Lieut E G Nicolls, R A
Lieut W E Blewitt, R A
Major and Mrs T H P Anderson, R A
Captain W T G Denny, R A
Lieut T A Tollett, R A
Captain A S Hirst, 1-12th Foot
Captain F H T Curtis, 1-25th Foot
Lieut C L Woollcombe, 1-25th Foot
2nd Lieut E D Los, 1-25th Foot
Captain E S Garratt, 68th Foot
Captain W A Kay, 68th Foot
Captain W H M Tuckson, 81st Foot
Lieut F H Wheeler, 81st Foot
Surg Major and Mrs T Ferguson, 2 ladies and 3 children, A M D
Major A Vivian, Staff Corps
Lieut E Lloyd, Staff Corps
Lieut E H Molesworth, S C
Mrs F Lewis
Mrs Byrn.

THE MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENT APPEAL.

IN our issue of yesterday we published a report of the evidence, which was taken on Wednesday last before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on the hearing of the appeal filed by Messrs. Varjeswandass and Narrotumdass Madhowdass against the assessment of two bungalows in the Mahadev Baug. Mr. Jardine (barrister-at-law), in opening the case on behalf of the appellants, stated that the property in question is devoted by deed to charitable purposes, and held by the petitioners upon trust for the benefit of the Hindu community. That by the terms of the deed the trustees are specially authorised to use the bungalows themselves or permit anyone else to do so, and that during the month of Shrawan it is absolutely necessary that the managing trustee or his agent should attend at the Baug, for the purpose of seeing that the religious observances connected with the temple are properly carried out. Mr. Jardine then described the property and the purposes for which it is used, and argued that the charity is a public trust of a permanent nature from which the trustees do not derive any personal advantage.

The evidence of Mr. Varjeswandass was then taken, and Mr. Hutchinson was afterwards subjected to a severe cross-examination with the view of showing that he had been actuated in assessing the property by motives of personal hostility towards Mr. Gooculdass Jugmohundass.

Mr. Boevey (of the firm of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey) then addressed the court in reply, in support of the assessment, and regretted that an attempt had been made on the part of the appellants to import into the case a question of personal feeling which only existed in their own imagination. Mr. Boevey proceeded to argue that the objects for which the property is used are not "charitable," either in the legal and technical or popular and ordinary sense of the word, and cited several authorities in support of this contention. Mr. Varjeswandass admitted that different members of the family of his co-trustee had resided in the bungalows for periods varying from a month to a month and a half for change of air (in other words,) for a purpose wholly unconnected with the trust; and that Mr. Narrotumdass had also occupied the premises for two months, partly for change of air and partly to look after the trust property. This was nothing but an evasion of the rule that a trustee shall derive no personal benefit from the trust property and was quite sufficient to disentitle the appellants to the exemption claimed. Otherwise it would be impossible to draw a line and say how often their families might use the bungalows without forfeiting their alleged right to be relieved from assessment.

The magistrate, at the close of the case, stated that he would reserve his decision.

THE NEW PRESS RULES.

THE following rules for the guidance of editors of newspapers and of correspondents with an Army in the field in India have been published:—

1. All correspondents desiring to write for newspapers at the seat of war must be furnished with a license granted under the authority of the Government of India. This license shall state the paper or papers to which the correspondent is agent.

2. On no account may a correspondent write for other papers than those mentioned on his license. If he desires to do so, he must get leave, the fact being duly registered on his licenses.

3. No one may write for a newspaper without a license. The Government of India will not grant licenses to those whom they consider undesirable to have as correspondents in the field. Retired officers will be preferred.

4. All correspondents in the field are placed under the Mutiny Act during their stay with the army.

5. All correspondents shall wear a distinctive badge; they must also on all occasions carry their licenses with them.

6. It may be necessary on certain occasions not to allow correspondents to roam about the theatre of war at pleasure. If so, an order will be issued to that effect, and they must obtain passes to go from one place to another. It must be understood that even if they have a pass to view a certain position, they may still be prohibited from approaching it by the local military authorities; *on all occasions* they must conform to the military exigencies of the time and place.

7. Correspondents will not be allowed to go to the outposts without special permission; which will not, however, be generally granted.

8. The use of any cypher is forbidden to correspondents. English is the only language permitted.

9. A military staff officer is appointed to act as Press Censor.

He grants licenses subject to the approval of Government; he is the channel through which the General Officer Commanding in the field communicates with correspondents; he supervises the intelligence sent by them to their newspapers, and he is charged with the duty of preventing the press laws in the field from being broken or evaded.

10. The Military Censor has the power of obliging all communications sent by correspondents to their newspapers to go to their destination through him; and should he deem the intelligence to be dangerous to the good of the Army, he may stop it or alter it.

In the case of telegrams the Military Censor will generally exercise this power.

11. The military authorities will give to correspondents as much information as they may consider advisable and consistent with their duty; the latter are, however, invited to get their news from that source as much as possible.

12. The military authorities will facilitate as far as they can, the dispatch and the conveyance of the messages of correspondents.

13. Should the means of communication at the disposal of the General Officer in Command not be sufficient to take the intelligence of correspondents, the latter may, under the sanction of the Military Censor, arrange for a special means of transmitting their messages. It is, however, to be clearly understood that these new arrangements are to be entirely under the control and *surveillance* of the Military Censor.

14. It is, therefore, illegal for correspondents to organise any special means of communication under *their own* control and management; or to employ telegraphic or post-offices beyond the radius of military jurisdiction; neither may they secretly employ railway officials or others to carry their letters for them.

15. All newspapers having correspondents in the field must send regularly a copy of their paper to the head-quarters where their correspondent is.

16. Correspondents who infringe the field press regulations are liable to be treated according to the military law in force, but their licenses can be taken from them, and they themselves sent to the rear out of the zone of military operations.

17. Should a correspondent be expelled, no other will be allowed to take his place in the service of the newspaper which he represented. Editors of newspapers are held responsible for the conduct of their agents with the army.

18. Editors of newspapers desirous of sending out agents to the theatre of war, and the correspondents whom they propose for that purpose, will be required to sign the following declaration:—

"We have read the rules for the guidance of editors of newspapers, and of correspondents with an Army in the Field, and we hereby agree to abide by the same."

Signed _____ Editor of the _____

Signed _____ { Proposed Correspondent to the _____ / to accompany the Army.

FLOGGING IN THE ARMY.

(*Nineteenth Century.*)

SURELY the first stage in the deterioration of a nation must have for its mark the decadence of patriotism. From bad seasons, dull trade, flagitious misgovernment, a nation, if its heart be sound, may recover; but the extinction of a waning patriotism is a deadly fatal. There are sad indications that this ailment is already busy at our national vitals. To one returning home from a sojourning in regions whither newspapers came but sparsely to men who had little time to read them, the records of the debates in the House of Commons during the past session are the mournfullest reading. People at home may, so to speak, have grown acclimatised to the scandal of these proceedings; but the home-comer shudders by reason of the unexpectedness with which the shame falls upon him. What has become of the dignity of that once august assembly, the British Parliament? One studies with sorrow and scorn the records of debates from which the whole-some spirit of the Parliamentary Tory Gentleman's republican zeal seems to have been eliminated by almost universal acclamation. And what has taken its place? Attempted legislation thwarted by faction that makes no pretence of loyalty, compromises that were almost base—for every compromise is base that sacrifices rectitude to expediency—and wrangles over the wretchedest of pretty issues, suppleness that could not deserve even the dubious compliment of adroitness, stickings that had not the poor grace to be colourable pretences of being for the right. The time seems impending when Parliament, instead of being the safeguard of the Commonwealth, shall be its deleterious incubus. Already the license of Parliament, the abuse of the right of interpellation, and the flaccidness that truckles to that abuse, have brought it into contempt. It remains to be seen if, and how soon, it will be swept from the land. Of course it can scarcely be necessary to advert seriously to the carpings in the House of pseudo-humanitarians, chiefly, as I note, belonging to the Obstructionist brigade, ancent the instruments of punishment in use. If surely is not worth while to go into questions about knots or no knots, three tails or nine tails, the 'Marine cat' or the 'sealed pattern.' You don't punish a man by feeding him with syllabub or giving him rose water to drink. As the Duke of Cambridge truly said, what is wanted is a punishment "which will prevent crime." A rascal must be honestly warmed, that he may have a wholesome memory of his 'stripes' or 'lashes'—Mr. Sullivan may take his choice of the words. Fifty lashes do not break a man's constitution, though they may hit his hide, nor do they cause him to go out of service. The doctor stands by the triangles, and intervenes, perhaps sometimes with needless if excusable promptitude. 'Cross-cutting' is a shoe-invention. In the majority of cases the drummers or farriers lay on, out of soft-heartedness, with over-little pith. Why, in the old days, a corporal would take his three hundred, and eat his breakfast afterwards! The *raison d'être* of flogging is that it should shrewdly hurt the man flogged.

To begin on the threshold—it is urged that the maintenance of the power to flog has a deterrent effect on recruiting, hindering the better class, whom we so much want, from entering the ranks. There never was a greater fallacy. It may just as well be said that men hang back from taking mercantile employment because cashiers who embezzle get so much penal servitude. It will not avert; but it happened that the rear rank of an outlying picquet furnished by one of the regiments of the Flying Column bolted into the laager, abandoning its front rank, which stood firm with the officer. Wood quietly flogged the whole half-dozen of weak-nerved youngsters. Not quite happy between the shoulders, probably, they nevertheless went back to duty, and the next day but one they had the opportunity of vindicating their manliness in the ranks of their gallant regiment as it bore its full share in the victorious combat of Ulundi. What other punishment than the lash could have been so compactly efficient in this instance? What other punishment, indeed, would have been applicable at all? The lads did not quite deserve to be shot. They would have been blighted for all time had they been kept ignominiously as prisoners within the laager when their regiment was adding to its laurels in the field of honour. We could spare that day no fighting men to the guard-tent, either as prisoners or as custodians. But a few offence nowadays could have been overlooked, for it was a very grave one. So it was dealt with sharply, swiftly, and sufficiently, by a punishment that exactly met the case, and by the only punishment that would have done so. An officer, whose name I can give, himself some men of

obscene and blasphemous as that of the London cad, while the manners of which it is the outward sign are even worse, inasmuch as to the horrors of drunkenness and profanity the Southern Gaul adds generally that of cruel and unmanly violence. Nor is it to be supposed that the East is free from the same pest and scourge to society. The testimony of the most learned Oriental travellers compels us to admit that the Asiatics, when alone, use both oaths and coarse expressions very far removed from the flowery language employed by them when in polite company. But all this is no excuse for the Englishmen who violates good taste by indulgence in bad language—an offence which is the more disgusting and deplorable when, as in this country, the foul expressions are shouted aloud, so as to reach the ears of men and even women, who are wounded by them as by a blow. The mere practice in itself would be quite bad enough if tolerated, as in the East, only in private assemblages. It becomes degrading to the manners of the whole nation when permitted in the most open thoroughfares without an attempt to interfere with it on the part of the police. To explain its prevalence is, however, not so difficult a task as some seem to think. The lower orders in this country slowly but surely tend to imitate the manners of the class above. Now, a century ago the language of society, even in London drawing-rooms, was villainous in the extreme. "They swore terribly," not only "in Flanders," but also on the parade at Bath, and in all the fashionable resorts. And they used, moreover, expressions which, if not actually obscene, were certainly the reverse of modest.

The vice, together with that of drunkenness, has gone out "with the Georges;" but although it has gone out from Mayfair and Saint James's, the evil spirit is not altogether exorcised. It has entered into another class, which has not improved upon the model. The consequence is that the ignorant masses, who must almost always have expletives to eke out their limited flow of conversation—who once invoked the saints and martyrs—who after the Reformation took to such fantastic and bellicose oaths as 'sblood, 'sdeath, and the like—nowallow their superfluous energy to work off by emphasising their nouns with adjectives of impious and immoral form. The custom will, as we may trust, descend lower and lower each year in the scale of society, until at last it reaches its vanishing point somewhere in the docks and in the East-end.

The advantage of good manners to the private individual who happens to possess them are very often overlooked; and the success of a man in life is wrongly attributed to luck when it should have been ascribed simply to his affability and politeness. From Sejanus to the Duke of Buckingham, through the whole range of Gavestons and Despencers, Catesbys and Ratcliffe's, Rizzios and Russells—not forgetting Cardinals Wolsey and De Retz—history is full of instances in point. A hundred anecdotes have been related which prove the fallacy of the common idea, and show how men have been "made" by manners; but, perhaps, not any of them exceeds in interest that of two notable English characters—Raleigh, whose cloak is familiar to every child reader of history; and Marlborough, whose tremendous victories might never have enriched our military annals had he not first earned Court favour and promotion by his consummate address.

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